

SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Girard College for Orphans,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

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1865.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Girard College for Orphans,

1864-65.

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To the President and Members

OF THE

Select and Common Councils

OF THE

City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN :

The Board of Directors of the Girard College for Orphans devolves on its President the duty of presenting to the Councils of the City of Philadelphia its Annual Report. Obeying this duty, I have the honor to submit to you the

Seventeenth Annual Report of the Directors.

This Institution is now attracting special attention from the thoughtful minds of the country. Those few enlightened thinkers who have made education a study, whose comprehensiveness embraces the science of instruction, and who deal with systems adaptive to its accom-

plishment, as philosophy dignifies investigation, are deeply interested in the success or failure of the endowment of Stephen Girard. The problem to be demonstrated by the proper administration of this Institution is complex. Girard College is unlike educational establishments which exclusively devote themselves to the teaching of knowledge in its higher or highest outreachings; or, a foundation dedicated to instruction in a collection for gathering of studies or sciences; or, a universal school, in which are taught all the branches of learning, and all the faculties of science and art, separate and distinct from any other duty. It has none of these exclusive characteristics. The intention of the founder falls far short of such an ambitious aim. He regarded the needs and wants of a class of society, neglected, and subjected, by its surroundings. This class, if left to itself, would yield nothingness as its negative contribution to the community, but require in return donations which stern benevolence must pay by the force of self-protection. Thus the delicate and difficult questions of social science were united with those less abstruse, of a moral and

educational character. Less abstruse, because they belonged to the familiar example of a Home and a School, united in an "Orphan Establishment," as Girard has designated this Institution.

The problem then which excites and interests, and which is now undergoing practical exemplification, consists in the double duty which belongs peculiarly to this endowment, of training its beneficiaries for their social, as well as their educational and industrial relations to society. This is a large responsibility. It requires very marked and not easily obtained qualifications. Of all establishments which either public or private beneficence has heretofore given to the onteries of public necessity, Girard College contains within its scope and purpose, conjoined characteristics, without precedent or example. The will of Mr. Girard is a charter conferring original and special duties, and their proper performance is not to be guided by analogies. Hence it is, that from the beginning, diverse and irreconcilable ideas perturbed and perplexed those who came early into the official direction. They had given no very earnest consideration to the

purposes of Mr. Girard. No examination of those philosophical principles which were necessary to harmonise these purposes with a practical and successful development. The spirit of the testator's carefully prepared devise, presented no other themes for discussion than those which words interpreted by the ordinary rules of colloquial intercourse suggested, and these seemed to foreclose further investigation or analysis. The meaning, the true idea, the broad interpretation, the testator supposed were to be reached, by the same process, which created them in his mind. They have been discerned after years of a vacillancy of administration, which, like the action of the pendulum of a clock, causes the real progress of time to be marked, after reaching the extremes of interpretation.

Thus the idea of a "College" at one time, and a "Home" at another, were the alternate theories which the yearly changes in the Board of Directors greatly aided to vitalize. This was unfortunate. Much time has been lost. Theories took attention which "facts and things" demanded. The practical was postponed to the polemic.

It cannot be too broadly or plainly stated, that changing one-third yearly of the whole number of Directors,—six out of eighteen,—is a serious detriment to the Institution. It is earnestly suggested that re-appointment should continue to be the effective remedy for this otherwise serious disadvantage, and it is gratifying to know that Councils have partially adopted this course.

When some degree of experience enables the Board of Directors understandingly to legislate, before the views or opinions thus attained are even in operation, probably those who have devoted much care to the subject, leave the direction, and others who have all to learn of the simplest duties, take these vacated places. So soon as experience is qualified to teach, she leaves her high prerogative, that new theories may be tested, before she again is invited to take, temporarily, her annually vacated position.

In this connection, and as of equal importance, it is also proper to plainly affirm, that coincidence in political opinion with any transient or more continued majority of a municipal legislature, is in itself, neither the primary nor

positive qualification for membership in the direction of an institution, which was founded by the liberality of a private citizen. The City of Philadelphia was made the trustee by the will of Mr. Girard for the management of his bequest to poor male white orphan children. The trust was a highly responsible one. To maintain and educate the largest number of applicants for its benefits, by that system of administration, which long experience of intelligent minds should demonstrate; fitting the pupils for their moral, social, industrial, and educational relations with the community, and giving them all the advantages of which his bequest was possible, subordinated all questions but undoubted qualification, in those the trustee should clothe with the duties of Directors. The intelligent mind of the city government, the unbiassed public opinion a progressive civilization will evolve, must, even at the cost of prejudiced precedent, accept this proposition as affirmed.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments in the management of the College, progress was made in determining what was the true meaning the founder intended to be given to his

will, when it was to be subjected to the test of accomplishment. The trials, failures and successes which fifteen years of operation have produced, left at last but the abstract question for determination. Within the past four years this has, it is hoped, been finally settled. Most unfortunate if it be not so. Unfortunate for the intelligence of the Directors, for that of the Trustees, for the beneficiaries, and for society, and indeed for mankind. The decision which has been made, experience and experiment unitedly have aided in pronouncing. It may be stated then, that Girard College for orphans is a home where the pupils are taught and trained as far as their capacities admit, for their duties and destiny in life. They receive such intellectual education as they are mentally qualified to acquire, and such instruction in practical handicraft as is best suited to their usefulness, and benefit to themselves. It embraces the Home, the College, and the Workshop, in which these essential qualities, as well as cultivated capacities of mind, morals and muscles are developed and educated. This, Stephen Girard intended to be the true

meaning of his bequest, when its purpose and intention are carefully investigated.

Resting on this decision, reached after patient labor, the Board of Directors feels that the menacing danger to the fate of the College is removed. There are yet other impediments in the way of its course to final success that must be overcome. Stability in administration is the most important. The objective point to be reached is its practical usefulness. This can be accomplished only by steadily pursuing the intention of the testator to its conclusions. Enlightened legislation is essential to this result. Aid and encouragement, a trusting, hopeful belief in the present system of administration, is the present need of this Institution. It is asked in the conviction that the clear judgment of both the Councils and the people of Philadelphia, will wait till practical results will have fairly and fully sustained or condemned the policy of the Directors.

Under the policy in operation for the past year, the President of the College is the responsible head of the Institution. He is charged with the duties and functions of its

entire administration. To watch over its household, superintend the education, overlook the house and the school, make the home-teachings all that the moral training requires, are his special province. He is now the executive officer of the establishment. The Board of Directors, confining itself as a Board, and by its Standing Committees, to the responsible and higher duty of legislation. With this subdivision of authority direct accountability is secured. The Directors legislate on special or general questions. Their action is the law, binding the Executive in either case. The larger sphere of duty is that of legislation; the lesser that of executing the legislative will. Thus, for the first time in the history of the College, have these powers been successfully working distinctive, yet in harmony. The direction and the administration move concentrically, though each has its own excentric action. To the American mind this system is adaptive. It is in conformity with all organizations, either in communities, Cities or States.

In this Institution it has been thus far approved, because its effect has been to bring

the administration in direct relations with the Board, through the head of the Institution. With these direct relations, follows an equally prompt accountability. There can thus be no room for surmise or mistake as to the proper discharge of duties which the Board may impose by legislation. The President of the College, at each stated meeting of the Board, personally presents his report in writing on the general affairs of the College. It is a detail of his administration for the past month. Then such information is personally furnished by the President, as each or any member may require. The practical benefit of this written and verbal intercommunication between the Board and the Executive, is to give the fullest inquiry and the most ample opportunity to ascertain the actual condition of all the departments. What needs explanation is thus promptly explained, and what might else lead to unnecessary or delayed action of the Board, is brought to its immediate notice. This mode prevents those misunderstandings which, in so large a community as that now within the College, often arise from misconceived views of the motives or regulations of

the administration, by those who seek to criticise or confide, and thereby, innocently it may be, to prejudice or forestall impartial deliberation. At every meeting of the Board the Institution, its pupils, the sick and the well, the schools, the household, the discipline, admissions and discharges, all the departments, are under review and supervision and control. A wiser system it will be difficult to adopt. One more practical and efficient will not, in all human probability, be suggested. The most desirable harmony in effort and regularity of action is thus established. The President of the College, possessing the confidence and respect of the Board, feeling his entire responsibility for the proper management of the departments, becomes the head of the family, and the provost of the collegiate faculty. The Board of Directors, dignified by the position of legislators, is free to devote all its intelligence and comprehension to the duty of fostering and extending the usefulness, elevating the character, adding well considered improvements, enlarging the benefits, and maintaining the character of this noble bequest. If the past four years have

yielded only this progressive and important effect towards the just idea of Mr. Girard's perfected intention, they deserve to rank with that period which signalized its acceptance as a trust for its beneficiaries.

It is this unity of purpose, which has characterised the legislation of the College, that has alone produced the effective working of this system of administration. So much has been gained by an enlightened and harmonious direction.

The will of Mr. Girard directs that the College-orphans, on ending their course of instruction, shall be indentured as apprentices, to learn such trade or other handicraft business as may be best suited to their capacities. This is imperative. After the opening of the College, and sufficient time had elapsed thus to educate some of the orphans, the practical question presented itself of performing this direction of the testator. It was not free from difficulties. The relation of "master and apprentice" during Mr. Girard's life, and even at the time of making his will, was a far more general relation in trade-teaching than at present. Great change has taken

place in our industrial social organization. This change consists chiefly in the discontinuance of the indentured apprentice system. Master mechanics are disinclined to undertake the responsibility of the domestic governance and trade education of apprentices, which the indenture requires. The custom now prevailing, is to give the boy a stipulated sum as wages, to pay for his food, lodging and clothing, and leave him to his own control, except while at his daily mechanical labor as a learner. Many of the trade organizations have seriously injured the character of skillful workmen, depreciated acquirement, and levelled down proficiency in practical as well as theoretic mechanical knowledge, by the views they have taken on this apprentice question. in its relation to handicraft teaching. Thus to apprentice a pupil of the College by indenture, was not necessarily of course. It became apparent that these pupils should attain and possess capacities which made it a matter of interest to the employer to become the trade-teacher and friend of the out-going orphan. Mere mental education, in itself valuable, did not include all the requisites.

To educate the pupils in industrial science, theoretic and practical, was the true intention of Mr. Girard; it was the spirit of his devise; it was a marked feature of his College; it was the teaching of necessity; it was to be the objective point of the practical training which the will so distinctly demanded. In this country it was a novelty in conjunction with the educational idea of a College, founded on Mr. Girard's basis. To accomplish successfully this co-related educational twinism has been the aim of the direction, for four years past.

The task was undertaken in a simple way as an experiment. It proved a very decided reform. In many respects it was most valuable. The interest excited in the minds of many of the pupils, who were by age and education ready for their entrance on the active duties of life, but who were waiting in the college for a suitable place or a willing employer, was a reform in itself. They saw by degrees more clearly their future and its necessities. They began to understand that labor was their next step in life, and that labor was a destiny, and not a penalty. A desire was created to be educated in manual, as

well as in mental science. Their whole way into manhood was brighter, because the light of these new ideas made it so. The discipline of the Institution was improved, and an active, healthy, vigorous tone was imparted to the pupils who were older and nearer their separation from the College.

Thus, after fair trial, the Board of Directors established a chair of Industrial Science, and for half a year only it has been a department of education. This new department embraces the practical and theoretic teachings of various handicrafts. It may be designated as Industrial Polytechnics. Thus the pupils are educated not only mentally, but manually. Therefore they are better fitted for apprentices, because they know the duties of their branch, and the employer is induced to take an apprentice so doubly qualified for his employment.

Professor Vanderweyde has charge of this department. The highest two classes, of thirty pupils each, are in the charge of the Professor of Industrial Science. The junior class is taught, by recitation and lecture, physics, chemistry, and anatomy. The senior,

mathematics applied to mechanics and analytical chemistry. Two out of the six daily recitations and lectures are in the work-room. To encourage these studies, the Professor gives evening lectures, at which all the pupils attend. The labor branches in the work-room are thus divided :

1. *Applied Mechanics*—Type-setting, printing, book-binding, type-casting, stereotyping, turning, carpentering, &c.

2. *Applied Chemistry*—Analytical and manufacturing chemistry, daguerreotyping, photography, electrotyping, electroplating and practical instruction in the electric telegraph.

Professor Vanderweyde brought with him to the College, \$8,000 worth of private property, which is now used in instructing the pupils. The cost of transportation to the College was paid by him, and the application for an appropriation to repay him that sum has been refused. The whole amount appropriated for this department is very small for the year 1865. It is impossible that much progress can be made on an inadequate sum. Yet with these discouragements the department is growing and gaining. When enlarged

views unite with a just conception of the true objects and interests of the Girard College, this will be corrected.

In further illustration on this branch of education, the following information is given of the workings of the instruction in the handieraft of shoemaking. This branch has been taught for three years past, and was the first experiment made in manual labor teachings.

For the year ending December 8, 1864, the average number of boys in this class was seven. The average working hours seven daily. From this class the prefect states as the year's work :

No. of pairs of shoes soled and heeled, 4,048.

Average value of the above work, (very moderate,) 70 cents.

Average value of stock for the above work, 30 cents.

Estimated value of other work, repairing satchels, &c., \$150.

Shoes repaired, 4,048 at 70 cts.,	\$2,833 60
Other repairs,	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,983 60
Cost of stock,	1,214 40

Value of labor,	\$1,769 20
Salary of Prefect,	450 00
	<hr/>
Total economy,	\$1,319 20
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The only charge of expenditure by the College for this class, paid out of the appropriation of Councils, for the year, was \$1,664.40, showing a net economy of \$1,319.20. This is yet but an experiment. It is given now only as evidence of what the future of the industrial education may be made, if it is fostered and preserved, and permitted to fulfil its promise.

No disadvantage arises by this new chair, so far as the College course of instruction is concerned. The faculty is now composed of the following professorships:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Professor Stephens. | } and { Twelve lady teachers. |
| 2. Professor Vanderweyde. | |
| 3. Professor Holden. | |
| 4. Professor Becker. | |
| 5. Professor Bregy. | |

If therefore a pupil indicates by his natural capacity, or his tastes and acquirements, that his mental culture is most important, he has

the means for its improvement. The way is open and free, and the instrumentalities and teachers are at his side ready and most anxious to aid him in his efforts.

It is difficult to see how a system better adapted to the intention of the testator could be inaugurated in the Institution which his will has founded. Equally difficult is it to believe, that such a system of administration and policy, having such aims and ends in view as this now in operation under the present direction, could be ignored or subverted by the spirit of mere opposition. Broad, comprehensive, practical, and dignified, it can only be liable to objection on the ground that it is progressive, over one stationary or reactionary. The public mind of the people, on questions of true practical progress, never favor retrogression. It prefers development and improvement, rather than unyielding belief in the virtue of immobility.

It cannot be but gratifying to the Councils of the City of Philadelphia to know that impartial and highly enlightened criticism has sanctioned the present policy of the Directors.

In a very recent review of the Girard Col-

lege and its workings, a learned writer, residing in another State, thus expresses his opinions, and, regarding the source from which they come, they may be cited almost as authoritative :

“ We can scarcely overstate the bad effect
“ of this first mistake [style of the buildings].
“ It has constantly tended to obscure Mr.
“ Girard’s real purpose, which was to afford a
“ plain comfortable home and a plain substan-
“ tial education to poor orphans destined to
“ gain their livelihood by labor. * * That
“ huge and dazzling edifice seems always to
“ have been exerting a powerful influence
“ against the stricter constructionists of the
“ will. It is only within the past two years
“ that this silent but ponderous argument has
“ been partially overcome by the resolute good
“ sense of a majority of the Board of Direc-
“ tors. * * * Nevertheless, we believe
“ we may say with truth, that invaluable ex-
“ perience has been gained, and genuine pro-
“ gress has been made. To maintain and
“ educate six hundred boys, even if these boys
“ had enlightened parents to aid in the work,
“ were a task which would exhaust the wisdom

“and the tact of the greatest educator that
“ever lived. * * * It would be difficult
“to overstate the difficulty of the work which
“the will of Mr. Girard has devolved upon the
“Directors and teachers of Girard College.
“Mistakes have been made, but perhaps they
“have not been more serious or more numerous
“than we ought to expect in the forming
“of an Institution absolutely unique, and
“composed of materials the most unmanage-
“able.”

The author of the above just and forcible remarks, seems as well informed on the subject of which he treats, as he is frank and honest in expressing his convictions. He says:

“These Directors appointed by the City
“Conneils are eighteen in number, of whom
“six go out of office every year, while the
“Councils themselves are annually elected.
“Hence the difficulty of settling upon a plan,
“and the greater difficulty of adhering to one.
“Sometimes a majority has favored the intro-
“duction of Latin and Greek; again the
“manual-labor system has had advocates.
“Some have desired a liberal scale of living

“for the pupils; others have thought it best
“to give them Spartan fare. Four times the
“President has been changed, and there have
“been two periods of considerable length
“when there was no President. There have
“been dissensions without, and trouble with-
“in.”

It is cause for congratulation that the present policy of the Directors has put an end to a condition of the management, which the pen of this able thinker, and he a stranger, free from all bias or prejudice, has thus too truthfully described.

The following views from the same writer will command attention :

“The income of the Girard Estate is now
“about \$200,000 a year, and it is increasing.
“Supposing that only one half of this revenue
“is appropriated to the College, it is still, we
“believe, the largest endowment in the country
“for an educational purpose. The means of
“the College are therefore ample. To make
“those means effective in the highest degree,
“some mode must be devised by which the
“politics of the City shall cease to influence
“the choice of Directors. In other words,

“Girard College must be taken out of politics.”
“The Board of Directors should be a more
“permanent body than it now is. * * The
“President must be clothed with ample powers,
“and held responsible, not for methods, but re-
“sults. He must be allowed, at least, to nomi-
“nate all his assistants, and to recommend the
“removal of any for reasons given; and both
“the nominations and recommendations of re-
“moval, so long as the Directors desire to
“retain his services, should be ratified by
“them. He must be made to feel strong in
“his place, otherwise he will be tempted to
“waste his strength upon the management of
“committees, and general whitewashing. * *
“Everything depends upon the President.
“Given, the right President, with power
“enough and time enough, and the success
“of the College is assured.”

We conclude our examination of this stranger-witness, by the citation of his judgment on the present policy of the Board. He says:

“*There are indications, too, that the period of*
“*experiment draws to an end, and that the final*
“*plan of the College, on the basis of common*
“*sense, is about to be settled.*”

The Board of Directors could not fail to invite your notice to so significant and satisfactory a statement. If without preeedent in former reports, it is justified now by that sense of justice and propriety, which regards intelligent and impartial criticism as always valuable.

This may be deemed as inductive reasoning. The effects are examined, and the cause approved. To be able to support it by deduction, adds vastly to the value of the system thus under consideration. An authority is also cited for this purpose. An author of very marked and acknowledged position, ranking among the best thinkers of the present day in Scotland,—one who has given close study to the practical as well as the philosophical in educational systems, thus concludes a paper on Education:

“ So then, cultivate observation, energy, handicraft, ingenuity, OUTNESS, in boys, so as to give them a pursuit as well as a study.”

A clearer description of the present policy of Girard College could not have been given. It stamps the present management with a principle, a policy, and a purpose.

Such coincidence of opinion is worthy of reflective notice. The Directors are gratified to find that all the anxious attention they have bestowed on this subject, is receiving the reward of approval from competent authority, which is slowly and surely sustaining their efforts and objects.

During the last year, there have been 178 pupils admitted into the College; 20 bound by indenture of apprenticeship; 7 on trial, waiting agreement between the employers and the pupils to become their apprentices; 9 died; and 3 had their indentures canceled; and 30 were expelled, for various reasons approved by the Board.

On the 1st of January, 1864, there were 445 pupils in the Institution; and 563, on the 1st of January, 1865; when 37 vacancies existed. These vacancies would have been filled, but the opinion of the physicians of the Institution was averse to introducing orphans at the time, owing to the prevalence of sickness among children of the age of those applying. So soon as the medical gentlemen feel justified in advising further admission, these vacancies will be filled. It

is expected that a very short time only will elapse before that sanction will be given.

There are now 142 applicants (February, 1865) for the benefits of the Institution. Although twice during the past four years *every applicant was admitted into the College*, yet the list is growing largely, from the fact that so many of our citizens have by the casualties of war left their children orphans. It is the earnest hope of the Board that every effort will be made to appropriate all the funds, not absolutely necessary for other expenditures of Mr. Girard's Estate, to enable the College to perform its duties to this most worthy class of applicants.

The health of the inmates for the past year has been very good. There were periods when malignant fever, and other diseases, which, among the young, are not unfrequently attended with anxiety, existed in the household. "The Father of all our sure mercies" has blessed the College inmates with a preservation from those serious consequences which, in so large a family, might have been disastrous.

During the past year, the management of the domestic concerns of the College, under

the designation of "Household Department," has been satisfactory. Notwithstanding the estimates for the disbursements were made a year in advance, they having been submitted in December, 1863, for the expenditures of the year ending December 31, 1864, the deficit has been comparatively small. It will be remembered that the appropriation made was \$10,000 less than the estimates. The increase in the prices of all the articles which are used in this Department has been beyond the largest margin the estimate allowed. When it is considered that the household embraces the whole number of pupils and persons employed, equal to a daily average of 625 individuals, the economy has been, under the circumstances, not only marked, but most praiseworthy. The responsibility of the chairman and members of the "Household Committee" has pressed heavily upon them. The assiduous exertions and unceasing labors of the Matron, who now performs the duties which heretofore were shared by a matron and assistant, require expressed satisfaction.

It may be fairly stated that the food and materials which have been purchased during

the year have been nearly 200 per cent. over the prices of the year 1857.

When a comparison is made between the cost for 1857 and 1864, and the average population, and the increase of cost for the latter year over the former, it will be conceded that the economy during 1864 has been very marked.

Year.	Average Persons			Expenditures.	Average per capita.
	pupils.	employed.	Total.		
1857.....	295.....	65.....	360.....	\$ 90,682 41.....	\$251 89
1864.....	550.....	75.....	625.....	112,252 61.....	179 60

So that the gain in 1864 over 1857 is equal to, say, \$72 per capita.

Thus it will be seen that, although the increase of cost for the past year over that of 1857 has been on an average of nearly 200 per cent., the comparison has been most satisfactory in favor of the year just closed.

It gives the Directors pleasure to state that the pupils under the Educational Department have made commendable advance and improvement in their studies. The lady teachers have devoted themselves to their duties with zeal and success. The Professors who have charge of the higher classes, evince accus-

tomed application to their professional engagements. They have not expressed any dissatisfaction to the "Committee on Instruction" which faithfully performed its duties, with the progress of those confided to their tuition.

The classes are thus constituted, with their relative studies :

Pupils divided into *three* forms, viz :

Third, or highest ; *Second*, or middle ; and *First*, or lowest.

Third Form divided into 6 *Classes*, 6th being highest and 1st lowest, and numbered according to rank, as 3^d, 3^d, 3^d, 3^d, 3^d, 3^d.

Second Form divided into 5 *Classes*, similarly numbered according to rank, 2^d, 2^d, 2^d, 2^d, 2^d.

First Form divided into 5 *Classes*, similarly numbered, 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st.

Form and Class.	Teacher.	Subjects taught.	No. pupils Jan. 1, 1865.
THIRD FORM.	Prof. Vanderweyde.	Mechanics, Chemistry, Arts and Trades.	24
	Prof. Stephens.	History, Rhetoric, and Surveying.	
	Prof. Brey.	French and Spanish Languages.	
	Prof. Vanderweyde.	Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology.	26
	Prof. Stephens.	History, English Grammar, Geometry, Rhetoric.	
	Prof. Brey.	French and Spanish Languages.	
	Prof. Stephens.	History.	23
	Prof. Becker.	Linear and Free-hand Drawing, Bookkeeping, Plain and Ornamental Writing.	
	Miss Lynch.	English Grammar and Elementary Composition.	
	Mr. Holden.	Algebra, Arithmetic.	25
	Prof. Becker.	Linear and Free-hand Drawing, Bookkeeping, Plain and Ornamental Writing.	
	Prof. Stephens.	History.	
	Mr. Holden.	Arithmetic.	20
	Miss Lynch.	English Grammar and Elementary Composition.	
	Mr. Holden.	Arithmetic.	
SECOND FORM.	Miss Lynch.	English Grammar, Geography, History U. S., Reading, Spelling, &c.	20
	Miss Overa.	Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Definitions, Spelling.	
	Miss Turner.	Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading Definitions, Spelling.	30
	Miss Stettell.	History, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Writing.	
	Miss Cole.	History, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Writing.	40
FIRST FORM.	Miss Scott.	Geography, Definitions, Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling.	40
	Miss Beatty.	Geography, Definitions, Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling.	40
	Miss Brown.	Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Definitions.	30
	Miss Middleton.	do. do. do. do. do.	40
	Miss Godrich.	Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling, Writing.	40
	Miss Glasgow.	do. do. do. do.	40
	Mrs. Allen.	Rudimentary Arithmetic and Reading.	40
Total in Schools (as above).....			653
Total in Working Class.....			10
Aggregate.....			663

In order to excite emulation and encourage proficiency, and at the same time improve the discipline, the President has established Classes of Honor.

In the beginning of the year 1864, a system of honors and rewards was introduced, as the reciprocal of the penal discipline. A *Class of Honor* was established, consisting of those pupils, who, by the unanimous declaration of all the officers of the College, were pronounced *faithful* to all the requirements of discipline. This class comprises three degrees of merit, the third being the highest; and privileges and rewards are graded according to the rank of the degree. Success in study is not a condition of membership of the Class of Honor. To reward such distinction, a *Roll of Star Scholars* is engrossed once a month; a *star* designating for each pupil thereon the number of studies in which he excels. The rewards are regulated by the number of stars obtained. Among the youngest pupils a *Junior Class of Honor* is established, with privileges suited to their ages. The third degree has, for the last half-year, been privileged to occupy a dormitory and study-room by themselves, and are

exempted from much of the ordinary and necessary supervision.

The moral training of the pupils receives the earnest care of the directors. This subject has voluntarily received the watchful attention of several of them, whose individual fitness for this responsible duty is acknowledged. The teaching of those great truths of Christianity—which every reflective mind admits: the divine precepts of its Author, the sublime morality which it inculcates—are daily imparted to the pupils. The Sabbath is dedicated to those appropriate exercises which are the admitted means “to train up a child in the way he should go,” including Sabbath-School and public ministrations. Sectarianism is most wisely excluded; and for its teachers there is no need; yet religion, in its truest and most intimate connection with Christianity, is taught to every pupil in the institution.

The discipline which is necessary for so large an establishment requires to be carefully and specially enacted, and firmly but kindly administered. It will be observed that the pupils of the college are obtained from, it may be

almost said, social disorganization, rather than from any well-marked class in the community. The standard of qualification for admission, as described in the will, is the poor male white orphan. This rather points to the exceptions than to any class of society. Poor children with parents living, or children who are orphans, having lost one or both parents, but are not destitute, may be called denominative rather than descriptive. But Mr. Girard has described as his beneficiaries those who partake of the characteristics of each of the above-named classes. Hence, the poverty of an orphan, or half orphan, is the test for admission into the college. This has required large experience to determine. The chairman of the "Committee of Admission" has given this question his most thoughtful consideration; and his conclusions and practice on this difficult subject have been made the basis for the interpretation of this testamentary language. Destitution caused by orphanage; the breaking-up of families; the inability of the living parent to look after the children, who are liable to become a burden on society; the disjunction of family ties: these are the

precedent conditions, almost the prerequisites for pupilage. When such children are thus gathered, and from such sources, it is almost impossible to subject them to rules of conduct, or to expect obedience, without careful tuition. They have had but little moral training. It is quite impossible to impress on the surviving parent that discipline of the child is not both unjust and objectionable, without being subject to remonstrances whenever opportunity offers. Though few such cases exist, they exercise an injurious influence in some degree on the pupils. To this, superadd the weak-minded, and the constitutionally vicious, and there is always a class in the college which requires to be constantly overwatched, and, in some cases, separated from the orphans, as prescribed by the will.

The Committee on "Discipline and Discharge," finds its duties perplexing and difficult to perform. Experience, however, greatly aids its devoted labor.

The amount paid for light during the past year was \$1400; and the sum appropriated for the same object for the current year is

\$1700. This will not pay the charges for the year 1865 at present rate.

Under these circumstances, it is respectfully suggested to Councils to make an appropriation for the purpose of erecting gas-works for the exclusive use of the college buildings. There are many improvements recently made in apparatus for the manufacture of gas for limited consumption, and the entire cost will result in a saving of money. The sums now paid are the annual interest of a capital of \$28,300. It is believed that a few hundred dollars properly invested in well-proved improvements for the manufacture of gas, will be a great economy. Besides a saving of the funds of the Estate, it will enable a larger number of pupils to be admitted. There is another view of this subject which it is most important to consider, in connection with those here suggested. If gas is manufactured on the grounds of the college, it will enable several of the pupils to be taught practical chemistry as applied to this necessary and most valuable branch of industrial science. It is suggested that this subject should meet, under all these

considerations, the favorable notice of the City legislature.

Whatever tends to economize expenditure, increase the number of pupils, and the opportunities of teaching practical knowledge, united with mental improvement, should be regarded as sanctioned by the highest dictates of that duty, which the fiduciary relations of the City to the beneficiaries enjoin.

In order to admit a larger number of pupils, which is now regarded as the fixed policy of the trustee, and most important, it is necessary to erect a building for the following purposes: 1. As a hall for the general assembling of the pupils. 2. For dining-rooms, lavatories, cooking and household affairs. 3. Director's room, and library. This will give sufficient room in the main building for four recitation-rooms, and in the other buildings for dormitories and section rooms. These improvements will cost at present prices not more than \$50,000; and would admit into college about 200 additional pupils. This is based on the entire outlay. If the interest of the sum is taken as the basis, and the present cost per annum per capita is added to it, the

200 additional pupils thus admitted will cost the Estate of Mr. Girard less than \$15 a year over the present expenses of education, and maintenance.

On the 8th day of June, 1864, the Select and Common Councils passed the following

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Directors of the Girard College.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Directors of the Girard College be directed to pay the legacy of L. Todd, deceased, into the City Treasury to the credit of the Girard Estate, to be invested and held subject to and upon the Trust of the will of the said L. Todd by the Trustees, under the will of S. Girard for Girard College.

Attest, ROBERT BETHEL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

Gravely questioning the legal authority to legislate on the subject, yet it was deemed well to yield obedience to this act of Councils, and put the responsibility with them.

The Directors, at the meeting held July 13, 1864, adopted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the City of Philadelphia has, by certain resolutions, approved May 30, 1864, assumed and undertaken to act as Trustees, under the will of the late L Todd, deceased, late of Illinois, and directed the Board of Directors of Girard College to pay the fund now in its hands, being part of the legacy of said Todd, into the City Treasury, as by said resolution fully appears.

Resolved, That, in order to save to this Board all, each and every right, either in law or equity, which, by the said will of L. Todd, late of Illinois, deceased, is now vested in this Board, and to protect and assert said rights, the Board of Directors do protest against the legality of the said resolutions of the City Councils, as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the President of the Board be directed to pay the said sum of money to the City Treasurer and into the City Treasury of the City of Philadelphia, and take a receipt therefor as a discharge by the said City of Philadelphia of all liability on the part of this Board for the performance of the requirements as set out in the said resolutions of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the City Treasurer at the time of payment as aforesaid.

On the 14th day of July the money was paid to the City Treasurer, and duplicate receipts taken and filed with Henry W. Arey, Esquire, the Secretary of the Board.

Nothing has since been done in this busi-

ness. The City authorities have not collected any part of the remaining assets of Mr. Todd's Estate which by his will are the property of the College. The Directors feel that the duty and responsibility are taken from them. They made the only effort to secure this Estate, and received from Mr. Todd's executors about one-third in cash. It is deeply to be regretted, if the benevolent intentions of this stranger are to be frustrated by the action in the premises. Of the number of applicants soliciting admission into the College, not even one has been made a beneficiary of Mr. Todd's distinguished liberality, although nearly six years have elapsed since his death.

Before concluding this report, candor requires that a word should be spoken in regard to the spirit which has not unfrequently governed the relations of the Councils of the City of Philadelphia with the Girard College.

It will not be denied, as it has never been denied, that by the will of Mr. Girard this Institution was the primary object of his benevolence. So long since as January 3, 1833, the City Solicitor gave an especial

legal opinion to the City Councils, that "*The completion and maintenance of the Girard College*" was the first duty presented by the will for which the income was primarily to be used. The language is plain, and has not been overruled by any subsequent opinion. The acquiescence in this interpretation, during the past thirty years, gives it the sanction of a final judgment. It is to be regretted that in some years the appropriation to the College has been less than the sum required in the carefully prepared estimates of the Board.

Not only so, but the sum asked by the Directors for the compensation of the most responsible officers of the College has been reduced, while the salaries of other officers not connected with the College, but selected by Councils for other duties under the Trust Estate, have been increased. The better to understand this subject, the following table will be important:

1857.	1857.	1857.
Amount of revenue from Residuary Fund.	Appropriated to Girard College.	Other appropriation, or not expended.
\$164,417 53	\$95,940 00	\$ 68,477 53

1864.	1864.	1864.
Amount of revenue from Residuary Fund.	Appropriated to Girard College.	Other appropriation, or not expended.
\$167,182 25	\$112,649 94	\$ 54,532 58

There is no doubt, none is intended to be even suggested, that the expenditures are in accordance with the appropriations; but the question becomes pertinent, while 143 applicants are now asking admission into the College, if more of the revenue cannot be appropriated to this primary purpose of Mr. Girard's devise.

It is of vast importance also to suggest, that a larger revenue might be obtained from the estate devoted to this College, as the applicants for admission are yearly increasing.

Either the Directors are wholly incompetent to manage the administration of the College: and if so, they should be promptly removed and others more competent selected: or the Councils of the City should accept the opinions and views of the Directors as worthy of serious consideration. Whether it is well merely to hear suggestions and receive estimates for the maintenance and support of the Institution, and then postpone both, to

a proposed expenditure of the Estate based on other premises, which, it may be, recognizes the College as secondary, is now submitted as entitled to the intelligent consideration of the Municipal Legislature as Trustee under the will of the founder of this Institution.

The estimates of appropriation submitted by the Directors as needed in their judgment for the support of the College during 1864, were largely reduced by Councils. It is not surprising that starting the year with such a diminished appropriation, and the unanticipated rise in prices, that the real deficiency at the end of the year should have been, say, \$8,000, although \$10,000 was added during the year, by an extra appropriation. So that the actual cost for the year was only about \$8,000 more than the estimates, or about six per cent. increase of cost over estimates.

It should not fail to attract the attention of the City Government, and the citizens of Philadelphia, that "Girard College" is not a private corporation, or to be considered and treated in the light of a mere department of Municipal function.

This view of the Institution should be changed, if ever it was seriously entertained.

True it is, that the City of Philadelphia is the Trustee, under the will of Mr. Girard, for specific purposes. A legal machinery or agency was necessary for carrying into effect the intentions of a deceased benefactor, who has chosen to leave to others the accomplishment of the matured objects of his life efforts.

The scope of Mr. Girard's ideas and the intrinsic importance of their character in relation to youth-education and training; to the effects on educated trade-industry, on the social conditions which cultivated taste and habits produce; on the after-life of the College pupils, and their influences in community, on their example, and their destiny; in relation to the principles of social reforms and science in developing them; to the ethics which are to be inculcated, which are inherent in the doctrines of pure Christianity without its forms or sectarian interpretation; in a word, in relation to an artificial system of parental government and education to be interlooked by substituted natural anxieties and care:

elevate this Institution to a position which concentrates on it the attention and interests of civilization. As an experiment and an example, it belongs to mankind. The statesman, the jurist, the social economist, the student of social science, are its guardians and its overseers. Its administration is to confirm or destroy theories, to demonstrate problems, to produce consequences, in which, and on which, the highest interests depend. Enlightened minds—contemplating the agencies which progress employs, considering the contributions to the fund out of which philosophy makes its deductions to aid civilization—claim to have a right to demand that such institutions as this should be administered by a policy or a system which will effectuate the greatest success.

Therefore is it, that the legal guardian, created only as a necessary agent for the workings of a testamentary purpose, should devote itself to the specific duties strictly within its limited powers.

But the development of the intention of the testator; its highest aims, and most enlarged objects; its perfectiveness in accomplishment

under the incentives which should only stimulate the administration; its comprehensiveness, consequences, successes, influences, example; all its relations to society, its completeness in the peculiar character which belongs to it; should be imposed on thoroughly ascertained capacities and undoubted fitness for so eminently a responsible duty.

The mind of the legal guardian of such an Institution, should not agitate itself over the questions of partialities, or personal interests. Not be blind to its great plan, while it is dazzled by the brilliancy of a decision which settles who shall fill a subordinate place in the establishment. Not be excited by the ethical momentousness of the peculiar opinions on extraneous subjects which one may entertain who is to be honored by a position in its direction. If it is, it may enjoy the luxury of such legislative power for a season; but the verdict of educated men will be, "it was a failure."

While it may be that great exertions are demanded to teach this truth to unwilling listeners, those who can understand its vital

importance shall not complain that an effort to promulgate it has never been made.

The purpose of these yearly reports, it is believed, was to present to the City Councils and the citizens of Philadelphia a full and frank exposition of the affairs of the Institution. This has been done for the past three years. The Directors are willing to abide the results of their labors and the policy which actuates them. They invite criticism of their acts.

It is not to be supposed that an Institution such as Girard College, with its large number of pupils and their friends, who each and all believe themselves entitled to have their wishes gratified, however at variance with established rules, is free from unkindly criticism. Neither is it to be presumed that such an institution, with its past history, former policy, and old associations, is to be exempt from cavil, or free from censure.

These are but the voiceful disappointments and regrets of the past, which salute the present as it passes on to a developing success. They are the dialects in which the inertia, that once dwelt in these marble halls,

expresses ehagrin at being dispossessed by newer ideas, or a poliey progressive, positive and practical.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD VAUX,
President of the Board of Directors.

GIRARD COLLEGE, }
February 6, 1865. }

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The following Report from President Smith, to the "Committee on Instruction" is here given. It is believed, that both the Committee, to which it was addressed, and the "Committee on Manual Labor," will devise a plan to carry into operation the suggestions of the President. His views are very important, and will receive the earnest attention of the Directors.

GIRARD COLLEGE,

Jan. 27th, 1865.

GUSTAVUS REMAK Esq.,

Chairman Committee of Instruction.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—

I take this occasion of your meeting to lay before you some matters of interest in the Department of Instruction.

I did not, at the meeting of the Committee on Estimates, press the claims of the Department of Industrial Science, as I intended to bring the subject before you previous to the close of the first half of the present year. Perhaps it was well that I did not, for the striking out of the appro-

priation of the small sum of \$225 for transporting to the College nearly \$8,000 worth of apparatus, to be devoted to instruction therein, may show what would probably be the fate of any application for funds in the present state of information as to the importance or value of the kind of education to be derived from the new department, and the apparatus gratuitously supplied.

I will now respectfully suggest the following:

1st. That the printing and the photographic apparatus, tools, &c., &c., (by the former of which the College printing is now executed), in use by the highest classes, are all the private property of the Professor of Industrial Science, and are at this time worth about \$8,000, including his private expenses of about \$300 in transporting it hither from New York; and that therefore some compensation might justly be made to him, either by its purchase, or by an allowance for its use and wear and tear. For,

2d. The comparative remunerations of the professorships are as follows: "Rhetoric, History," &c., and "Drawing, Writing and Book-keeping," each \$1,500, *and* a commodious dwelling, rent free. The Professor of Industrial Science, \$1,600 and *no* dwelling. He is therefore obliged to find a house outside the College, at an actual yearly expense of \$500, reducing his salary to \$1,100. So that in fact, instead of his having, like the others, the use of College property to the amount of \$500, the College has in use *his* private property to the same or a greater amount, without compensation.

3d. That with the appropriation of only \$400, the usual one heretofore granted, it will not be possible that the Industrial Department should develop itself into what is hoped and confidently expected of it. It was started entirely at the private expense of the present professor, with his own printing presses, type-fonts, type foundry, stereotyping machinery, book-binding, turning-lathes, with all their tools; photographic apparatus, &c., &c., and many pieces of optical and other philosophical apparatus. This

was done without one dollar of additional expense to the College, in the hope and expectation that the new department, *thus* set in motion, would, as an important experiment in education, receive as such the fostering care of Councils. The success of the enterprise depends, like all others, greatly upon the amount of means supplied. Without these, it is believed that the practical labor of the work-shops must soon meet with a temporary check, as the appropriation of \$400 is not more than sufficient for proper instruction in the class-room and laboratory.

As mentioned in the last annual report (1863) the Professorship of Industrial Science was added to the Faculty. The chair was offered to Dr. P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College, and of Chemistry and Physics in the Cooper Institute, New York. By his acceptance, the College secured the services of a gentleman well qualified by natural dispositions, and by long experience as a teacher—fourteen years of which he had acquired in the United States—to conduct to a successful result the experiment of introducing into the instruction of pupils destined for apprenticeship in the now rapidly progressive departments of Mechanical Art and Science, a true handicraft education—a teaching of “facts and things, instead of words and signs.”

It was thought best, as a matter of discipline chiefly, not to build separate work-shops, as at first proposed, but to have all the pupils of the class under the eye of the teacher, in one place. For this purpose one of the large rooms in the main building was appropriated, and occupied with the apparatus, so as to commence the formation of a practical polytechnic course of instruction.

The highest two classes, of thirty pupils each, are in charge of the Professor of Industrial Science, who teaches the junior of the two, by recitation and lecture, Physics, Chemistry, and Anatomy. To the senior class he teaches, by recitation and lecture, Mathematics applied to mechanics,

and Analytical Chemistry, also occupying two out of the six daily recitation hours in the work-room.

In order to encourage the study of Natural Science, the professor has established a series of evening lectures on Natural Philosophy, at which all the pupils of the College attend; so that when they reach his classes they may be prepared to begin the study of chemistry at once.

The different branches of labor in the work-room are divided into two principal departments, viz.:

1st. *Applied Mechanics*; which comprises type-setting, printing, book-binding, type-casting, stereotyping, turning, carpentry, &c., &c.

2d. *Applied chemistry*; comprising analytical and manufacturing chemistry, daguerreotyping and photography, electrotyping, electro-plating, and the practical use of the electro-telegraph. These are the branches contemplated for the present only, and are for the most part already in practical operation—printing, for instance—all of which required for the use of the College has been creditably executed by the pupils. A few of the pupils of this class have been bound out to trades, the practical operations of which they learned in the College work-room, and they have given unusual satisfaction to their employers.

In conducting the operations of the work-room, some difficulties have arisen, both from the novel character of the experiment and from the dispositions of the pupils. From the first-named circumstance comes the difficulty of instructing twenty-five or thirty boys at once, all of whom are very ignorant, but very curious as to every thing around them. They must be constantly watched at every piece of work in hand, to keep them from playing, or damaging tools or materials by their unskilfulness. Hence, in waiting for, or seeking instruction, there is necessarily some confusion, and some time lost, and this state of things results from having to commence at once with a large number of previously uninstructed pupils.

The other difficulty, and a more serious one, arises from the lazy dispositions of some of the pupils. Some of these will *never work*. The best phase of such characters is playfulness; but even then they destroy much valuable property. Under these circumstances, I think there is great force in the suggestion thrown out by some members of the Committee, that those boys who either *will not* or *cannot* receive the benefits of a course of practical instruction, involving *industry* as a necessary condition, should not be allowed to clog the progress of the department and its earnest students.

The disposal of those boys prohibited from entering the polytechnic class is perhaps more appropriately referable to the Committee on Manual labor, for there seems to be no other resource than to enlarge the jurisdiction of that Committee, and provide labor and superintendence for a greater number of boys than the eight or ten now composing the manual labor class.

But in any case I would urge upon your Committee, Mr. Chairman, the necessity of employing an assistant in the work-room; not so much for teaching as for supervision of the work, under the instruction of the professor.

I repeat what I formerly remarked, that it is a difficult thing to get Girard College boys to realize that they are here in order to learn to work—to work for their living. It is difficult to eradicate the absurd notion (formerly very much more rife than now) that the college belongs *to them*, and that it owes them a living as a kind of heir-ship, or an inheritance from a millionaire. Nothing but the stern lesson of making every boy find and take his own level, and undeceiving them as to their assumed right to a place in the College above their deserts, will ever stimulate them to exertion, or teach them what Mr. Girard so earnestly impressed upon them—"a love of truth, sobriety, and industry."

I do not intend, Mr. Chairman, to draw any invidious comparisons, or to criticise unfavorably any former system.

I think that at the outset of the College's career the erroneous notions on the part of its beneficiaries, above alluded to, were (from what I know of its history) encouraged by a mistaken public opinion; and to convert public opinion to an evidently more wholesome and rational view, is a difficult and tedious process.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant,

R. S. SMITH.

President.

STATEMENT
OF THE
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS,
DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Appropriations—

Household.....	\$94,750.00
Instruction.....	14,449.94
Accounts.....	2,575.00
Library.....	100.00
Discipline and Discharge.....	275.00
Admission.....	50.00
Manual Labor.....	450.00
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> \$112,649.94

Expenditures—

Household.....	\$94,614 47
Instruction.....	14,259.80
Accounts.....	2,544.02
Library.....	94.82
Discipline and discharge.....	270.00
Admission.....	20.00
Manual Labor.....	450.00
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund.....	397.33
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> \$112,649.94

The appropriation for the Department of *Household*
 was \$94,750.00

The expenditures were as follow :

Furniture	\$ 3,704.94
Clothing	23,086.75
Subsistence.....	40,798.50
Fuel.....	3,747.65
Wages.....	9,617.71
Salaries.....	6,122.35
Improvement of Grounds.....	127.55
Repairs to buildings.....	4,538.63
Gas.....	1,700.00
Incidentals.....	1,170.39
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund.....	135.53
	<hr/> \$94,750.00

The appropriation to the Department of *Instruction*
 was \$14,449.94

The expenditures were as follow :

Salaries.....	\$12,577.84
School and Philosophical apparatus....	20.00
Books and stationery.....	1,149.86
School furniture.....	86.50
Incidentals.....	49.98
Materials, etc., for chemical laboratory.	375.12
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund.....	190.64
	<hr/> \$14,449.94

The appropriation to the Committee on *Accounts* was...\$2,575.00

The expenditures were, for—

Salaries of Secretary and Superinten- dent of Binding-out and Messenger..	\$1,900.00
Printing, newspapers and stationery.....	644.09
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund	30.98
	<hr/> \$2,575.00

The appropriation for the <i>Library</i> was.....	\$100.00
The <i>Expenditure</i> for books and binding...	\$94.82
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund.....	5.18
	<hr/>
	\$100.00
	<hr/>

The appropriation to the Committee on <i>Discipline and Discharge</i> was.....	\$275.00
<i>The Expenditures were—</i>	
Rewards of Merit.....	\$270.00
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard Fund.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$275.00
	<hr/>

The appropriation to the Committee on <i>Admission</i> was...	\$50.00
<i>The Expenditures were—</i>	
Stamp tax.....	\$20.00
Amount unexpended and returned to the Girard College.....	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$50.00
	<hr/>

The appropriation to the Committee on <i>Manual Labour</i> was.....	\$450.00
<i>The Expenditures were—</i>	
Salaries.....	\$450.00
	<hr/>
	\$450.00
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY W. AREY,

Sec'y Girard College.

GIRARD COLLEGE. Dec. 31. 1864.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Officers, Pupils and Apprentices

OF THE

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

1865.

President.

RICHARD S. SMITH, A. M.

Teachers.

LESMUEL STEPHENS, A. M., Professor of Moral Science, History, Rhetoric, &c.
P. H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D., Professor of Physics and Industrial Science.
WARREN HOLDEN, A. M., Teacher of Mathematics.
GEORGE J. DECKER, Teacher of Drawing, Writing, and Book-keeping.
FRANCIS A. BREOY, A. M., Teacher of French and Spanish Languages.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER, Teacher of Vocal Music.
MISS MARY LYNCH, Third Form Teacher.
MISS JANE OYERN, Third Form Teacher.
MISS ANGELINE C. TURNER, Second Form Teacher.
MISS BUSAN M. STATZELL, Second Form Teacher.
MISS KETURAH COLE, Second Form Teacher.
MISS ANNIE L. SCOTT, Second Form Teacher.
MISS ROSE REILLY, Second Form Teacher.
MISS EMILY L. DROWN, First Form Teacher.
MISS KATE MIDDLETON, First Form Teacher.
MISS EMMA A. GOODRICH, First Form Teacher.
MISS ISABELLA J. GLASGOW, First Form Teacher.
MRS. ANNIE E. ALLEN, First Form Teacher.

Secretary and Superintendent of Binding Out.

HENRY W. AREY.

Matron.

MISS ANNE ROBINSON.

Prefects.

THOMAS O'R. SHERIDAN,
JOHN J. McPARLANE,
GEORGE C. MORRISON,
EDWIN J. HOUSTON,
EDWARD S. SNOWDEN,
WILLIAM T. GOGAN.

Governesses.

MISS MARY A. DATEMAN,
MISS MARY WHITE,
MISS E. J. HANE,
MRS. R. SCOTT,
MISS ANNA M. FRANKLIN,
MRS. MARY M. HYATT.

Steward.

WILLIAM FIELD.

Physicians.

SAMUEL L. HOLLINGSWORTH, M. D.

JOHN B. DIDDLE, M.

Dentist.

JAMES M. HARRIS, M. D.

Class of Honor.

JANUARY, 1885.

THIRD DEGREE.

CHARLES H. ADSHEAD,	THOMAS J. LINDSAY,
SAMUEL B. BARTH,	ANDREW C. MILLER.
HARRY BERL,	JAMES W. MOORE,
CHARLES E. CONWELL,	CHARLES R. MORRELL,
CHARLES JOHNSTON,	THOMAS B. PROSSER,
SAMUEL M. KENNEDY,	BENJAMIN S. SMITH,
WASHINGTON P. KOEBEL,	JAMES R. TINDALL,
WILLIAM C. WILSON.	

SECOND DEGREE.

EDMUND CONWELL,	GEORGE E. NAYLOR,
JOSEPH J. DOUGLASS,	GEORGE NIMMO,
CHARLES E. HARMAN,	RALPH W. POMEROY,
JAMES HEBREW,	JESSE REDHIEFER,
JOHN D. HEIDMAN,	WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
ROBERT J. JOHNSTON,	HENRY J. SCHWARTZ,
WILLIAM M. LOBLEY,	JAMES A. SCOTT,
HARRY MARSHALL,	PHILIP SNELLBAKER,
ROBERT WILSON.	

FIRST DEGREE.

ROBERT RARTON,	WILLIAM A. INGRAHAM,
FRANK BRATTON,	PHILIP LANG,
ROBERT BRIARS,	JACOB LEEDOM,
WILLIAM BROWN,	GEORGE W. McINTYRE,
ALBERT CORINTH,	WILLIAM MILLS,
WILLIAM T. DAWSON,	JOSEPH A. MOORE,
FRANK DOUGHERTY,	JACOB MOSER,
GEORGE W. DREW,	JOHN NORRIS,
CHARLES E. HENNISS,	GEORGE ORR,
WILLIAM HENRY,	GEORGE W. PATTERSON,
STIMMEL B. L. HEWES,	JAMES B. STEWART,
FRANK HOOINS,	JOHN A. WARRINGTON,
WILLIAM HURST,	CHARLES C. WATSON,
	ROBERT WATT.

Junior Class of Honor.

GEORGE BOYD,	HENRY KING,
ROBERT J. CLARK,	ALEXANDER McDEID,
WILLIAM H. L. CULP,	WILLIAM McKENZIE,
JAMES CURRY,	ROBERT J. NICHOL,
JOHN J. DEERY,	GEORGE R. PATTERSON,
THOMAS ELLIOTT,	CORNELIUS REEDER,
FREDERICK ENOARD,	WILLIAM SHANNON,
WILLIAM FARRINGTON,	THOMAS D'Y. SMITH,
ALBERT FRALEY,	GEORGE F. SOWERS,
JOHN M. HAILER,	CHARLES SPRINGER,
JOHN HITZELBERGER,	CASPAR W. TRULLENDEI
JACOB KEIFFER,	WILLIAM S. WALKER,
WILLIAM P. KEMBLE,	PHILIP WALTERS,
	JOHN K. WESTCOTT.

CATALOGUE.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

THIRD FORM.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Adehead, Charles H.....	Jan. 2, 1831,	June 18, 1860,	0.31	8.30
Ardit, Henry C.....	Jan. 3, 1833,	Aug. 14, 1862,	0.03	7.00
Arnet, Frederick.....	Aug. 11, 1840,	July 21, 1858,	9.36	0.45
Daird, William J.....	Nov. 3, 1830,	May 18, 1857,	.....	3.71
Barclay, Harry D.....	April 21, 1832,	Jan. 21, 1862,	0.30	7.37
Barth, Samuel B.....	April 22, 1831,	Jan. 16, 1861,	7.14	0.83
Baynard, Samuel.....	Dec. 9, 1850,	Jan. 6, 1858,	7.57	8.25
Bayes, James R.....	Dec. 29, 1833,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.06	7.29
Bechtold, Thos. B.....	Oct. 7, 1832,	Jan. 10, 1860,	0.26	3.74
Beri, Harry.....	April 1, 1840,	Mar. 6, 1857,	0.04	9.25
Black, William.....	Aug. 15, 1832,	Jan. 23, 1862,	0.55	7.26
Blair, Robt. J.....	July 12, 1847,	Dec. 10, 1855,	8.11	8.45
Booz, Henry L.....	Dec. 24, 1832,	Jan. 28, 1862,	7.99	8.44
Bratton, Fraucia.....	May 7, 1831,	May 0, 1861,	7.05	7.24
Brennan, John.....	Nov. 20, 1830,	May 18, 1857,	8.09	8.05
Broadbent, Elijah.....	July 30, 1849,	May 9, 1859,	0.32	0.00
Brooks, Walter W.....	May 9, 1849,	Mar. 6, 1857,	8.14	4.95
Brown, William.....	Nov. 7, 1840,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.93	9.10
Budd, Thomas.....	Feb. 13, 1853,	Nov. 10, 1860,	0.54	0.42
Carney, Henry.....	Nov. 21, 1850,	Jan. 0, 1858,	7.16	0.73
Carnoe, James E.....	Dec. 26, 1848,	May 18, 1857,	8.51	8.25
Christy, Geo. T.....	Oct. 8, 1849,	Mar. 6, 1857,	0.09	2.84
Christy, Richard.....	April 27, 1833,	Jan. 18, 1860,	5.96	6.79
Claypole, Frank G.....	Aug. 3, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	0.51	8.00
Connell, Thomas.....	Dec. 10, 1849,	May 16, 1859,	7.70	2.05
Conwell, Chas. C.....	Mar. 27, 1848,	Jan. 6, 1858,	8.05	9.60
Conwell, Edmund.....	Feb. 11, 1850,	Jan. 0, 1858,	8.00	7.50
Cook, John H.....	Aug. 6, 1831,	April 15, 1861,	7.09	0.00
Cornish, George.....	Nov. 1, 1850,	May 13, 1857,	0.76	4.48
Countrymen, Geo. W.....	Oct. 13, 1850,	Jan. 6, 1858,	.....	4.58
Darren, Jairus A.....	June 17, 1831,	Mar. 9, 1861,	6.92	5.90
Davis, William C.....	Oct. 16, 1831,	May 10, 1859,	7.62	0.15
Dean, Samuel.....	Sept. 28, 1848,	Jan. 0, 1858,	8.33	3.75
Delp, Joseph R.....	Mar. 21, 1850,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.99	7.70
Devlin, John.....	May 2, 1831,	Jan. 10, 1860,	8.21	7.60
Dickinson, Edward A.....	Nov. 2, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	0.71	3.05
Doran, Edward.....	Sept. 13, 1852,	Jan. 21, 1862,	8.19	0.79
Douglas, Joseph J.....	Aug. 7, 1831,	June 19, 1860,	7.03	8.35
Duncan, James B.....	Dec. 8, 1848,	Mar. 13, 1858,	.....	0.15
Dunamore, John B.....	May 25, 1831,	Jan. 10, 1860,	0.73	3.05
Durham, Wm. H.....	May 12, 1851,	Nov. 10, 1860,	7.54	7.65

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Edgar, Alexander.....	Mar. 20, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	8.04	1.08
Farrell, George W.....	Sept. 20, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	7.59	7.05
Flemming, James.....	Aug. 25, 1851,	May 10, 1860,	7.54	8.78
Flemming, John.....	April 7, 1853,	May 10, 1860,	6.09	6.14
Flemming, Thomas J.....	Jan. 29, 1852,	April 26, 1860,	7.53	8.62
Fox, Francis.....	May 6, 1849,	Jan. 13, 1856,	7.73	7.20
Frowert, Charles O.....	Oct. 12, 1851,	May 9, 1859,	.....	8.40
Frowert, Edward L.....	July 10, 1848,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.32	6.00
Fulton, James H.....	Sept. 2, 1851,	Jan. 10, 1861,	6.10	7.69
Gallagher, John, (2nd).....	Mar. 10, 1852,	Mar. 6, 1861,	6.67	6.27
Gore, Daniel T.....	Sept. 25, 1852,	Jan. 25, 1862,	9.83	6.41
Gowan, William.....	Aug. 28, 1850,	June 18, 1860,	7.60	7.65
Graham, Thos. J.....	Nov. 2, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	6.69	7.36
Green, David C.....	Mar. 10, 1849,	Dec. 10, 1853,	.....	6.15
Green, Samuel.....	Aug. 10, 1861,	May 16, 1859,	6.55	3.35
Hancker, William H.....	Nov. 14, 1850,	April 26, 1850,	7.23	3.32
Harding, John McD.....	July 19, 1849,	Jan. 6, 1858,	9.46	9.50
Harris, Joshua F.....	Feb. 23, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.37	6.92
Harvie, Edwin.....	Oct. 19, 1843,	Mar. 9, 1857,	8.09	7.60
Harry, Christian.....	Nov. 3, 1850,	June 18, 1860,	7.09	9.92
Hahrew, James.....	Dec. 21, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	8.04	6.46
Hointzerling, Henry.....	Aug. 22, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	6.32	7.76
Hennels, Charles E.....	Feb. 1, 1851,	April 26, 1859,	7.60	5.45
Hess, Jacob F.....	Sept. 10, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	.....	7.95
Higgins, Frank.....	Jan. 26, 1851,	June 18, 1860,	9.54	6.98
Homer, Edward B.....	Mar. 3, 1847,	Sept. 25, 1854,	.....	8.00
Huston, James.....	May 1, 1852,	Jan. 28, 1862,	6.85	7.90
Johnston, Charles.....	Dec. 16, 1849,	Jan. 9, 1853,	6.58	9.20
Jones, George W.....	July 13, 1851,	Mar. 15, 1859,	6.71	5.79
Jordan, John A.....	Aug. 20, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	7.82	7.05
Kane, John.....	Dec. 28, 1846,	April 26, 1859,	6.88	7.20
Kolter, Harry C.....	Nov. 23, 1852,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.58	6.34
Kennedy, Samuel M.....	Sept. 11, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.59	9.94
Kennedy, William.....	Feb. 19, 1840,	Dec. 10, 1855,	8.54	3.70
Kirk, Samuel.....	July 17, 1849,	May 22, 1854,	7.39	6.40
Kirkbride, Joshua.....	May 14, 1853,	May 10, 1860,	7.24	6.57
Knight, George.....	Mar. 28, 1851,	May 10, 1859,	7.00	7.94
Koebel, Washington P.....	Mar. 13, 1854,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.08	9.57
Lenak, Oren D.....	Sept. 22, 1850,	May 18, 1857,	7.93	9.00
Leadon, Jacob R.....	Mar. 10, 1852,	Jan. 10, 1860,	6.11	6.31
Locher, John C.....	Nov. 13, 1850,	Jan. 6, 1858,	7.02	3.40
Lioper, John.....	June 22, 1849,	May 22, 1859,	.....	7.43
Lindsay, Thomas J.....	June 3, 1847,	Mar. 9, 1857,	8.20	9.56
Linus, James.....	Aug. 17, 1852,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.59	7.20
Lohley, William M.....	Jan. 9, 1850,	May 19, 1860,	7.63	8.55
Maddon, Eugene H.....	Aug. 14, 1840,	Oct. 22, 1856,	8.31	5.39
Maguire, Edward.....	July 27, 1853,	June 18, 1861,	7.66	4.55
Maguire, William H.....	Mar. 22, 1852,	Mar. 9, 1861,	9.36	6.49
McNitt, Louis J.....	Aug. 4, 1852,	June 19, 1860,	3.92	7.62
Mior, Edward.....	April 17, 1853,	Jan. 10, 1864,	7.16	8.07
Miller, Andrew C.....	Oct. 28, 1846,	May 31, 1853,	.....	9.00
Moore, Augustus P.....	Dec. 2, 1852,	Nov. 19, 1860,	7.34	7.32
Moore, James W.....	May 22, 1861,	Jan. 10, 1860,	8.74	9.15
Merrell, Albert.....	Aug. 31, 1853,	Mar. 9, 1861,	9.39	6.00
Merrell, Charles U.....	Jan. 31, 1849,	Mar. 6, 1857,	8.31	6.60
Morton, John W.....	April 17, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	8.90	7.75

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Moser, Jacob.....	Dec. 6, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.70	8.00
Murphy, Robert S.....	Mar. 24, 1854,	Nov. 16, 1860,	7.70	7.66
McClain, James.....	Dec. 29, 1851,	April 20, 1859,	7.50	4.90
McCullough, Paul.....	Feb. 22, 1849,	Dec. 16, 1855,	7.90	4.60
McEwan, John B.....	Aug. 15, 1849,	April 26, 1859,	7.25	5.96
McFadden, Thomas.....	April 2, 1853,	Nov. 10, 1860,	6.94	6.70
McIntyre, George W.....	May 6, 1850,	Jan. 10, 1860,	7.94	5.30
McLeas, Samuel B.....	May 3, 1862,	May 16, 1850,	6.57	5.12
Naylor, George E.....	May 30, 1851,	Jan. 10, 1860,	7.71	5.83
Nelsner, William M.....	April 14, 1852,	Mar. 6, 1863,	6.64	6.90
Nownam, Charles W.....	Mar. 25, 1846,	Mar. 20, 1858,	5.94	7.25
Nichols, Francis A.....	Oct. 29, 1846,	Mar. 6, 1857,	.....	6.86
Nimmo, George.....	April 30, 1851,	Jan. 18, 1861,	6.64	6.41
O'Connor, Michael.....	Jan. 1, 1850,	May 6, 1859,	.....	5.63
Ogbourn, William T.....	Nov. 24, 1848,	May 22, 1856,	7.35	3.80
Orr, George.....	June 17, 1848,	July 21, 1850,	.....	7.05
Overbeck, John H.....	May 21, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	7.45	8.40
Page, Noah H.....	Nov. 26, 1852,	Mar. 9, 1861,	6.66	5.06
Palmer, Charles V.....	Sept. 20, 1848,	April 17, 1855,	7.98	3.95
Parker, Samuel S.....	Oct. 7, 1846,	July 21, 1850,	6.74	5.15
Patchell, Edwin J.....	July 15, 1848,	Nov. 16, 1854,	6.13	5.40
Patterson, George W.....	May 11, 1850,	Mar. 6, 1857,	8.32	7.75
Peck, James L.....	Mar. 24, 1850,	May 16, 1850,	7.32	7.85
Pollock, Robert.....	Sept. 6, 1850,	May 16, 1856,	6.58	5.03
Fomeroy, Ralph W.....	Aug. 23, 1850,	May 10, 1860,	6.46	9.05
Frazer, Thomas B.....	July 16, 1853,	June 18, 1860,	9.09	9.55
Raney, John.....	Sept. 10, 1851,	April 15, 1861,	5.63	6.31
Reymond, Charles A.....	Feb. 4, 1853,	Jan. 28, 1862,	7.03	6.74
Reed, William J.....	Jan. 31, 1852,	Mar. 11, 1861,	5.30	7.55
Riley, James.....	Sept. 21, 1852,	May 16, 1859,	6.61	5.03
Rivell, Willard B.....	Feb. 17, 1850,	Mar. 2, 1856,	7.10	6.66
Robson Albert.....	Nov. 18, 1846,	July 31, 1850,	7.88	8.50
Rogers, Joseph M.....	May 15, 1851,	June 18, 1860,	7.45	7.09
Russell, John B.....	May 12, 1851,	Nov. 19, 1860,	7.40	6.90
Sartorius, John G.....	May 6, 1850,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.19	4.25
Scott, James A.....	Mar. 16, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	6.22	5.05
Scott, Robert.....	Feb. 16, 1851,	May 9, 1859,	6.45	4.16
Seullie, William.....	Oct. 1, 1852,	May 10, 1860,	6.11	5.66
Sharkey, William.....	July 8, 1852,	Jan. 18, 1861,	5.71	6.58
Sharp, Harry C.....	Nov. 27, 1853,	Jan. 18, 1861,	8.07	6.30
Sharp, John.....	May 12, 1850,	April 26, 1859,	6.68	7.06
Siddall, William F.....	Dec. 24, 1840,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.31	6.76
Smith, Benjamin S.....	Nov. 17, 1849,	Mar. 6, 1857,	8.83	9.50
Smith, Henry O.....	Aug. 23, 1832,	May 10, 1860,	7.33	6.20
Smith, Robert V.....	Aug. 3, 1851,	April 20, 1859,	7.84	4.85
Snellbaker, Philip A.....	May 22, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.76	6.37
Stewart, James B.....	Oct. 23, 1848,	May 31, 1865,	8.61	6.76
Stoy, John W.....	April 30, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.31	6.16
Supplee, James A.....	July 6, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	8.23	7.28
Tees, William J.....	Oct. 17, 1848,	April 17, 1855,	.....	7.66
Throne, John.....	Dec. 18, 1846,	Mar. 6, 1857,	8.16	4.66
Tindall, James E.....	April 1, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	8.17	9.43
Tyson, Elwood B.....	May 10, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	7.43	6.38
Vandever, Harry de N.....	Dec. 25, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.02	6.32
Vierra, Francisca.....	April 28, 1853,	May 10, 1860,	6.67	7.53
Vogdes, Jacob H.....	Nov. 12, 1854,	Feb. 18, 1864,	8.62	8.76

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Walsh, Joseph A.....	May 23, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.21	8.71
Wark, William.....	Oct. 22, 1851,	April 20, 1859,	5.44	6.40
Warrington, John A.....	Dec. 17, 1847,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.13	8.65
Watson, Charles C.....	July 25, 1850,	Feb. 17, 1858,	7.65	8.65
Watson, Oideon.....	Nov. 23, 1852,	Jan. 28, 1862,	6.01	6.30
Watles, George R.....	June 11, 1849,	Mar. 6, 1857,	7.29	8.65
Way, William.....	Aug. 31, 1850,	Jan. 10, 1860,	.....	4.15
Wedel, Robert.....	Mar. 14, 1852,	May 16, 1859,	7.37	4.70
Whelan, John.....	May 1, 1849,	April 30, 1859,	.....	7.59
Whitely, James.....	April 23, 1850,	Mar. 2, 1856,	7.57	4.65
Wiley, Joseph.....	May 24, 1850,	May 16, 1857,	9.25	5.00
Wilson, Robert.....	Jan. 22, 1850,	Mar. 6, 1857,	9.25	9.30
Wilson, William C.....	Sept. 16, 1849,	Mar. 2, 1856,	6.90	9.00
Wirth, John.....	May 16, 1852,	May 10, 1859,	6.08	6.59
Wood, Lewis K.....	Dec. 27, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	6.22	3.43
Wyncoop, Joseph S.....	Dec. 22, 1851,	Nov. 19, 1860,	7.37	7.35
Yates, Henry L.....	Mar. 12, 1851,	Nov. 6, 1860,	7.49	9.00
Zoltman, Alexander.....	Feb. 11, 1852,	Mar. 6, 1861,	7.05	6.53

SECOND FORM.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Maxsader, David.....	Aug. 10, 1853,	Aug. 14, 1862,	6.65	7.50
Marton, Robert F.....	Nov. 2, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.22	8.58
Mell, Franklin P.....	May 26, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.27	9.30
Mell, William W.....	Feb. 22, 1853,	April 13, 1861,	6.53	7.60
Messou, William R.....	Feb. 13, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	6.34	7.63
Black, George M.....	Nov. 19, 1853,	Mar. 14, 1863,	7.09	6.50
Hane, David.....	July 6, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.43	7.46
Lowen, Benjamin S.....	Sept. 6, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	5.59	5.00
Loyd, James A.....	Dec. 18, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.24	7.20
Loyle, Harlow A.....	Dec. 3, 1853,	April 22, 1864,	9.72	8.40
Lriers, Robert.....	May 1, 1854,	May 9, 1861,	6.70	6.17
Lrocklehurst, Harry.....	July 21, 1855,	Feb. 10, 1864,	8.65	7.61
Lruston, Edward.....	Jan. 13, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	3.75	7.50
Ladwallader, Henry.....	June 14, 1854,	Oct. 13, 1862,	7.12	8.39
Lampbell, John T.....	Dec. 14, 1854,	Aug. 14, 1862,	8.22	7.65
Lardwell, George C.....	April 23, 1852,	Nov. 19, 1860,	7.13	8.94
Larr, James M.....	Nov. 3, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.45	7.50
Larter, Walter H.....	Jan. 4, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.81	9.13
Lashman, William M.....	Nov. 9, 1855,	April 12, 1863,	7.46	6.01
Lavis, James C.....	July 31, 1853,	May 19, 1862,	9.05	7.65
Layton, Newton H.....	Sept. 25, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.43	7.80
Lole, Albert H.....	April 12, 1851,	Mar. 2, 1858,	8.17	8.73
Lollins, Edwin J.....	May 17, 1850,	Jan. 19, 1860,	.....	7.20
Lonner, Murly.....	Aug. 10, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.41	7.50
Lorinth, Albert.....	Jan. 3, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.22	8.74
Larry, James.....	April 12, 1854,	April 11, 1864,	9.60	8.08
Lale, George.....	April 23, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.30	8.04
Lawson, William T.....	Feb. 24, 1850,	April 7, 1863,	8.84	6.00
DeGroot, George.....	Aug. 14, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.05	6.21
DeLaney, Edward.....	Dec. 15, 1850,	April 7, 1863,	7.22	8.15
Divine, William J.....	Dec. 29, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	7.47	7.79
Dimon, George A.....	Nov. 10, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.37	6.49
Dobbins, Frank.....	June 28, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.07	5.81
Dobson, Matthew.....	Aug. 14, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.41	9.90
Donahoe, Corneline.....	Oct. 6, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1862,	8.90	7.37
Douley, Theodore.....	July 9, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	6.30	8.42
Dougherty, Francis R.....	Aug. 18, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.88	7.50
Dowager, William B.....	July 12, 1853,	May 10, 1860,	7.20	6.82
Drew, George W.....	April 5, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	8.22	8.00
Duffy, Norman.....	Aug. 17, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	8.36	6.10
Dunlap, Joseph.....	Sept. 15, 1853,	Feb. 10, 1864,	7.05	6.13
Dalton, John M.....	Aug. 29, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.04	6.00
Earls, John D.....	Sept. 5, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.15	7.04
Edgar, Charles.....	Dec. 29, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.84	7.50
Ely, Frank S.....	Oct. 4, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.03	7.35
Erdman, Henry.....	June 8, 1851,	April 20, 1860,	7.13	1.42
Farrell, Lawrence.....	Sept. 20, 1854,	Oct. 13, 1862,	6.35	8.30
Filer, Neal.....	Aug. 22, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	6.01	7.01
Fitzgerald, Henry McD.....	May 20, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.61	6.90
Fitzpatrick, John.....	Feb. 14, 1852,	May 9, 1860,	7.91	5.74
Fleck, John.....	Sept. 2, 1852,	Jan. 28, 1862,	6.83	8.80

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Frederick, Louis.....	Sept. 17, 1853,	June 18, 1880,	0.24	7.74
Furgang, George W.....	Jan. 17, 1854,	Aug. 14, 1882,	7.80	6.65
Fussell, John D.....	July 29, 1855,	Aug. 14, 1882,	7.90	8.77
Galbraith, William.....	Oct. 24, 1855,	Aug. 14, 1882,	7.11	5.00
Gavitt, Robert G.....	Jan. 3, 1852,	Jan. 28, 1882,	7.91	7.64
Germes, Joseph K.....	Jan. 26, 1855,	April 7, 1883,	7.01	5.02
Gibson, Mercer C.....	Sept. 16, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1882,	8.42	8.71
Gilbert, George H.....	Dec. 16, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	7.75	6.91
Gillan, Alexander.....	Dec. 6, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1882,	7.62	5.79
Gordon, William T.....	Oct. 16, 1853,	April 7, 1883,	8.78	8.74
Gruninger, Louis.....	June 13, 1853,	April 7, 1883,	8.30	9.81
Hancock, Robert H.....	May 17, 1855,	April 22, 1884,	6.72	7.50
Hanly, Garrett C.....	June 28, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	7.51	8.35
Hausell, Franklin.....	July 6, 1853,	May 10, 1880,	7.60	7.40
Harman, Charles E.....	July 14, 1854,	Feb. 16, 1884,	8.32	9.00
Harrison, Martin L.....	Aug. 4, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	8.31	6.64
Hart Thomas.....	Jan. 1, 1857,	April 7, 1883,	8.76	7.49
Hastings, Robert.....	Feb. 6, 1854,	Mar. 8, 1881,	7.53	6.36
Hays, Charles.....	Nov. 16, 1854,	Jan. 28, 1882,	7.20	5.55
Heldman, John G.....	Dec. 10, 1852,	Oct. 23, 1882,	9.23	8.42
Hendon, Harry E.....	Nov. 5, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	7.12	8.67
Henry, William.....	Aug. 29, 1853,	April 7, 1883,	7.59	8.00
Hewes, Stimmel B. L.....	Oct. 15, 1854,	Mar. 30, 1884,	9.22	9.50
Hewitt, Thomas S.....	Mar. 2, 1856,	Feb. 18, 1884,	7.32	7.80
Holt, Samuel.....	Aug. 22, 1854,	May 18, 1882,	7.56	3.92
Hope, Thomas.....	Feb. 7, 1851,	May 16, 1880,	.....	5.60
Hopper, Samuel B.....	Feb. 1, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1882,	7.58	9.16
Hurst, William A.....	Feb. 25, 1854,	Feb. 18, 1884,	7.69	8.15
Jackson, William H.....	Dec. 29, 1852,	Oct. 22, 1882,	6.57	6.00
Ingraham, William A.....	Mar. 27, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	9.12	8.75
Johnston, Frank P.....	Oct. 30, 1852,	Oct. 22, 1882,	7.84	6.32
Johnston, Robert.....	May 18, 1854,	Oct. 13, 1882,	9.04	6.80
Johnson, Robert J.....	June 20, 1854,	Mar. 18, 1884,	8.18	9.80
Johnson, Samuel.....	Oct. 11, 1855,	Jan. 21, 1882,	7.32	6.95
Jones, Joseph W.....	Aug. 28, 1855,	April 7, 1883,	7.81	8.13
Jung, Percival.....	Aug. 12, 1853,	April 7, 1883,	9.34	8.75
Kanfield, Louis.....	Dec. 26, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1882,	8.61	8.20
Keenan, Benjamin.....	Oct. 16, 1854,	April 7, 1882,	8.30	7.48
Kelso, Robert.....	Jan. 27, 1854,	April 7, 1883,	6.90	7.49
Keller, Andrew.....	Aug. 9, 1854,	Aug. 14, 1882,	8.11	8.26
Keller, George D.....	Feb. 6, 1854,	Feb. 4, 1882,	9.02	8.45
Kelly, George W.....	Feb. 22, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1882,	8.10	7.13
Kendig, Jeremiah.....	April 2, 1854,	Jan. 28, 1882,	8.11	7.06
Kimber, Samuel J.....	Oct. 29, 1852,	June 18, 1880,	6.14	6.25
Kinsley, William S.....	April 4, 1854,	Mar. 9, 1881,	7.31	4.80
Knight, Alonzo P.....	Jan. 16, 1853,	April 7, 1883,	8.49	9.53
Kroberger, Chapman.....	Feb. 7, 1854,	Feb. 8, 1884,	7.91	6.30
Kyle, John S.....	Sept. 7, 1853,	June 18, 1880,	7.49	8.21
Lang, Philip.....	Nov. 21, 1853,	Oct. 13, 1882,	9.17	8.50
Lawn, Thomas.....	Nov. 25, 1882,	Aug. 14, 1882,	7.00	7.70
Logue, John.....	June 9, 1883,	Mar. 9, 1881,	6.80	7.59
Lonsdale, Thomas P.....	Aug. 16, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1884,	8.92	9.00
Lyle, William S.....	Dec. 21, 1855,	April 7, 1883,	7.69	7.91
MacKin, John.....	May 27, 1882,	Jan. 28, 1882,	7.01	4.72
Majer, Calvert F.....	Dec. 14, 1851,	Jan. 10, 1880,	7.78	7.47
Maloney, James.....	Feb. 2, 1884,	April 12, 1882,	7.70	7.35

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Sch. ship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Marshall, Henry C.....	Sept. 27, 1855,	Jan. 25, 1862,	8.49	8.95
Mason, George W.....	Sept. 7, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	9.11	7.94
Mathews, Charles P.....	Aug. 31, 1851,	Jan. 15, 1861,	5.51	9.10
Miley, Nicholas G.....	Oct. 26, 1852,	Oct. 15, 1862,	6.22	7.34
Miller, David.....	Sept. 10, 1854,	Mar. 30, 1864,	6.22	7.50
Mittler, Philip.....	Jan. 5, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	8.58	8.15
Mills, Willie P.....	Feb. 17, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	9.07	7.49
Mintie, William.....	Aug. 27, 1852,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.90	6.94
Mitchell, Gustavus H.....	July 30, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.02	7.21
Monney, David.....	Nov. 30, 1853,	Oct. 23, 1862,	9.24	5.65
Moore, Joseph A.....	May 20, 1853,	Oct. 13, 1862,	8.78	9.18
Moore, S. Markley.....	Aug. 15, 1851,	Mar. 6, 1861,	4.50	6.34
Morley, George.....	June 13, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.48	7.65
McAllister, William D.....	July 30, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.57	6.43
McAuley, George.....	June 16, 1852,	May 10, 1860,	7.03	8.06
McClary, Daniel.....	Mar. 12, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.29	7.46
McCollough, James A.....	Sept. 12, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.31	8.35
McEwan, Liweilyn S.....	June 1, 1853,	Jan. 28, 1862,	8.60	7.75
McIntyre, Charles.....	May 8, 1854,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.58	5.80
McKenzie, William.....	July 28, 1854,	Mar. 14, 1862,	8.55	8.01
McLaughlin, Joseph.....	Aug. 24, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.64	8.38
McMullan, James M.....	Oct. 6, 1853,	Nov. 16, 1860,	7.31	8.12
McNally, Daniel.....	Dec. 3, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.26	6.25
McNeill, Fleteber W.....	June 16, 1853,	Nov. 19, 1860,	6.31	7.19
McNickles, Andrew.....	Jan. 1, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	8.25	7.50
McTeague, Thomas.....	Aug. 6, 1855,	April 12, 1862,	7.29	7.40
Naylor, William J.....	May 20, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	5.94	7.30
Ninane, George.....	April 30, 1851,	Jan. 18, 1861,	6.64	9.41
Nimmo, John.....	Jan. 5, 1853,	Jan. 18, 1861,	6.34	5.58
Nixon, George F.....	June 6, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	7.03	6.40
Norris, David.....	Nov. 25, 1854,	Mar. 30, 1863,	8.26	6.24
Norris, John.....	Sept. 12, 1856,	April 22, 1864,	7.63	5.77
Nuttall, Charles A.....	Mar. 31, 1853,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.22	8.00
O'Brien, Charles.....	Oct. 1, 1852,	Nov. 19, 1860,	6.16	5.08
O'Boonko, Michael.....	Dec. 10, 1852,	Jan. 18, 1861,	6.47	5.25
Oederkirk, Jesse.....	Mar. 19, 1853,	Mar. 14, 1863,	7.12	5.29
Pendleton, William.....	June 10, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	5.94	5.01
Petit, William E.....	Oct. 25, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	7.10	5.04
Pierce, John.....	Mar. 16, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.61	6.75
Porter, Edward.....	Sept. 4, 1855,	Feb. 10, 1864,	7.72	8.30
Quigley, Philip.....	May 18, 1853,	Jan. 18, 1861,	7.56	8.40
Raymond, Charles A.....	Feb. 4, 1853,	Jan. 28, 1862,	7.03	6.74
Redheffer, James.....	Sept. 7, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.88	6.65
Reishart, Walter L.....	Mar. 27, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	6.22	8.10
Reynolds, William.....	June 22, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	8.91	9.23
Riley, David T.....	Sept. 22, 1853,	May 19, 1862,	8.02	8.45
Ritchie, Robert J.....	June 28, 1854,	Mar. 16, 1864,	7.22	5.00
Robinson, Christopher.....	Sept. 15, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.67	8.00
Rogan, Albert.....	Aug. 5, 1852,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.03	8.06
Schwartz, Henry J.....	June 15, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	6.15	9.95
Sibley, Thomas L.....	Nov. 12, 1852,	Jan. 28, 1862,	6.30	6.44
Simpson, Evan D.....	Oct. 19, 1864,	April 15, 1861,	8.60	7.41
Simpson, James.....	Nov. 2, 1852,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.45	6.69
Simpson, Robert.....	Nov. 18, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	8.21	7.48
Smith, John M.....	Aug. 25, 1855,	Oct. 22, 1862,	8.02	8.35
Smith, William.....	Jan. 21, 1855,	Jan. 21, 1862,	6.45	7.60

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarsh p.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Snyder, John M.....	May 4, 1854,	April 12, 1862,	7.49	7.72
Springer, Charles.....	Nov. 3, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1864,	8.91	9.65
Stevenson, William.....	May 30, 1854,	Mar. 18, 1864,	7.68	7.53
Stillwell, Eliwood.....	Oct. 10, 1854,	Feb. 16, 1864,	8.74	6.25
Storer, William.....	Mar. 1, 1855,	May 19, 1862,	8.11	7.00
Stroud, William H.....	Dec. 29, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.29	8.50
Symington, John H.....	Feb. 25, 1852,	Aug. 14, 1862,	7.48	6.16
Taylor, Harry H.....	Aug. 1, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.73	9.20
Thomas, George B.....	Jan. 4, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.93	8.44
Thompson, William B.....	Nov. 22, 1852,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.77	7.15
Torboss, George K.....	April 24, 1854,	Feb. 16, 1862,	7.22	6.24
Town, Ebert L.....	Feb. 10, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.92	3.25
Trullendor, Caspar W.	Dec. 17, 1854,	Mar. 16, 1864,	8.84	9.80
Twining, David R.....	Nov. 9, 1851,	Mar. 9, 1861,	7.77	7.72
Vandegrift, James M.....	Mar. 26, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.66	7.52
Vogt, Charles G.....	May 20, 1854,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.27	8.50
Walker, William S.....	Feb. 5, 1854,	Feb. 4, 1864,	8.15	9.25
Walker, Durolag.....	Mar. 23, 1853,	May 19, 1862,	7.05	6.24
Wark, Samuel A.....	Jan. 17, 1854,	Aug. 14, 1862,	7.62	8.13
Watt, Robert.....	Oct. 12, 1853,	Jan. 21, 1862,	7.49	9.23
White, John W.....	Nov. 1, 1854,	April 12, 1862,	6.93	6.90
Whiteman, John S.....	Mar. 4, 1854,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.12	6.36
Windle, George.....	May 31, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.50	6.85
Wolfinger, Irwin P.....	Mar. 3, 1853,	Jan. 28, 1862,	7.08	7.60
Wright, Silas.....	Sept. 20, 1853,	April 7, 1863,	7.31	7.80
Wurdeman, Herman.....	Oct. 9, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	9.20	8.97

FIRST FORM.

Names.	Born.	Admitted.	Scholarsh'p.	Conduct.
Allen, Edward M.....	July 3, 1856,	April 22, 1864,	.....	7.60
Andersen, Robert L.....	Mar. 16, 1857,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	6.10
Armstrong, Thomas L.....	July 28, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	8.32	8.53
Ashburner, Harry.....	Mar. 6, 1857,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.76
Atkinson, James H.....	Oct. 20, 1857,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.39
Baker, Esch T.....	May 6, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.10
Ballinger, Henry H.....	Aug. 27, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	8.17	8.07
Bell, Charles F.....	Jan. 22, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	7.51	7.85
Benkert, Otto.....	Jan. 14, 1855,	April 22, 1864,	.....	9.30
Baker, Charles.....	Mar. 26, 1857,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	7.00
Boggs, James.....	June 27, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.66
Bowman, Frank.....	June 16, 1855,	April 11, 1864,	.....	6.55
Boyd, George.....	Sept. 17, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	8.23
Boyd, Thomas F.....	Nov. 16, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	6.02
Brill, August.....	Aug. 11, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	8.14	6.53
Brown, Samuel.....	Feb. 14, 1858,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.35
Bruce, Charles A.....	Sept. 17, 1854,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.66
Bruat, Andrew J.....	June 17, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	7.50
Burnett, James.....	Dec. 11, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	.....	7.50
Buschner, Charles R.....	May 8, 1856,	July 20, 1864,	.....	6.67
Calhoun, Matthew A.....	Jan. 17, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.37
Campbell, James.....	June 7, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	7.00
Carlisle, James W.....	Sept. 11, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.68
Carr, Henry A.....	Feb. 11, 1859,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.31
Carroll, Cornelius.....	April 14, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.65
Carly, Andrew.....	Jan. 24, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.50
Clark, Robert B.....	Jan. 15, 1857,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.00
Clark, Robert J.....	Feb. 7, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	0.70
Colpe, William L.....	Aug. 14, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.50
Cox, Charles.....	Mar. 23, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	6.10
Coyle, George M.....	July 30, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1864,	8.60	9.50
Craig, George.....	Jan. 20, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.62	8.46
Crombley, George.....	Oct. 18, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.56
Crombley, Charles M.....	Dec. 10, 1857,	May 16, 1864,	.....	8.63
Cammlings, James A.....	Dec. 10, 1855,	Oct. 22, 1862,	.....	6.00
Curtis, James Y.....	Jan. 9, 1855,	May 16, 1864,	.....	8.20
Davis, John T.....	Mar. 16, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.54
Devis, Winfield S.....	Feb. 3, 1856,	Aug. 14, 1862,	7.46	0.46
DeBeast, Charles.....	April 8, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	6.60
Deery, John J.....	Sept. 25, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	6.67
DeGraze, Joseph A.....	Aug. 6, 1855,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.25	9.15
Diehl, George.....	June 17, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	6.38	5.45
Divine, James.....	April 10, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	7.35
Doneris, Christian.....	Nov. 25, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.04
Dougherty, Thomas.....	Jan. 16, 1858,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.34
Duke, Charles P.....	Oct. 25, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	7.10
Durnell, Henry.....	June 20, 1856,	Oct. 18, 1862,	.....	6.30
Dyer, Benjamin H.....	Dec. 23, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.71	0.80
Eames, Isaac.....	July 9, 1850,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.05
Elliott, Thomas.....	Aug. 8, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	0.20

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Engard, Frederick.....	Mar. 21, 1857,	Mar. 21, 1864,	.....	6.50
Englieb, Samuel R.....	Oct. 12, 1854,	April 22, 1864,	6.57	7.40
Evarts, Edward.....	July 14, 1854,	Feb. 16, 1864,	7.98	8.00
Ewing, James A.....	April 2, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	9.00
Farrington, William.....	Oct. 25, 1853,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	9.61
Ferguson, William.....	Jan. 8, 1853,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	7.30
Floyd, Edward.....	Oct. 1, 1853,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.53
Flynn, Dennis.....	July 17, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	7.50
Fox, George.....	July 18, 1850,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.00
Fraley, Albert C.....	Nov. 1, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	8.45	8.59
Frazier, Francis.....	Mar. 6, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.00
Furman, Josiah.....	Jan. 8, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.21
Gaffney, Edward.....	Dec. 11, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.20
Gallagher, John (3d).....	July 16, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	7.00	7.00
Gallus, George.....	April 11, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	.....	7.81
Garrigues, Dillwyn P.....	Oct. 9, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	.....	7.75
Gearhart, Abraham.....	May 14, 1854,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.80
Gibson, George.....	July 31, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	6.60
Gitchell, Lemuel B.....	July 9, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.45
Gleason, James W.....	June 15, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	9.25
Goodall, Charles W.....	Aug. 16, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	7.11	7.20
Grabenstein, George W.....	Nov. 13, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.21
Graeb, Benjamin.....	Nov. 16, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	7.82	6.00
Gram, Charles.....	Jan. 19, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.15
Grabum, Isaac.....	May 16, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.75
Grant, Henry.....	June 24, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	7.51
Green, Samuel F.....	June 25, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.87
Hallor, John M.....	Sept. 6, 1855,	Mar. 16, 1864,	8.80	8.80
Hamilton, Henry.....	Dec. 6, 1855,	May 11, 1864,	.....	9.51
Harkins, William J.....	Feb. 13, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	7.25
Harrison, John.....	Sept. 12, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.00
Hatfield, Joseph.....	Dec. 20, 1856,	Jan. 25, 1862,	7.82	7.75
Hays, John W. W.....	Mar. 17, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.70
Hickey, Francis.....	Mar. 6, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	9.53
Hickman, Brinton.....	July 15, 1855,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.65
Hickman, Charles E.....	Dec. 17, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	8.76	8.75
Higgins, Thomas H.....	Dec. 9, 1856,	April 22, 1864,	.....	9.50
Hitzelberger, John.....	Nov. 18, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.04
Hogg, James W. A.....	Oct. 9, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.20
Holmes, Samuel.....	Sept. 6, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	7.04
Holl, John.....	May 16, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.79	8.04
Homborg, Frank.....	Mar. 15, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	6.00
Hughes, Walter.....	Feb. 10, 1857,	July 13, 1864,	.....	9.80
Jamison, Benjamin.....	Dec. 10, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.00
Jones, William S.....	June 28, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.25
Irving, David.....	Jan. 3, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	6.31
Jullor, Wesley J.....	Oct. 31, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	8.18	8.78
Keltesb, Edward.....	July 12, 1859,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.51
Kelter, John H.....	Sept. 6, 1857,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	8.00
Kemble, William F.....	Oct. 10, 1854,	May 11, 1864,	.....	9.30
Kieffer, Jacob.....	Sept. 9, 1859,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.40
Koles, Julius.....	April 29, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	.....	9.13
King, Henry.....	April 10, 1856,	April 30, 1864,	.....	8.31
King, Samuel.....	Mar. 23, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	8.61	8.00
Kudler, Edward.....	Oct. 22, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.30
Kramer, Henry.....	April 1, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.90

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Kyle, John F.....	Aug. 22, 1836,	April 7, 1863,	.....	0.51
Lascomb, James H.....	April 29, 1833,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.00
Lawson, David W.....	Sept. 8, 1836,	Feb. 10, 1864,	.....	8.33
Lewis, Willis.....	June 6, 1837,	Mar. 18, 1864,	.....	0.80
Ley, William Chas.....	Oct. 25, 1836,	July 13, 1864,	.....	7.30
Lippincott, Joseph.....	Aug. 30, 1836,	April 7, 1863,	8.00	7.00
Lott, William J.....	Nov. 18, 1838,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	7.85
Mackey, John H.....	Jan. 12, 1836,	April 7, 1863,	8.22	8.35
Maguire, James F.....	April 28, 1836,	Oct. 22, 1862,	.....	8.33
Malcomson, James S.....	Dec. 28, 1834,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	7.00
Maloney, Daniel.....	Oct. 18, 1836,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	9.65
Manly, Oscar.....	Oct. 31, 1836,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.33
Marle, Henry E.....	Oct. 27, 1837,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	8.11
Mason, Hubert C.....	July 13, 1836,	Aug. 18, 1863,	.....	8.35
Mather, George W.....	Nov. 26, 1837,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.20
Mercer, Charles S.....	Aug. 20, 1833,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	8.60
Middleton, Jacob C.....	Jan. 18, 1838,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.10
Miller, Wheeler.....	July 20, 1835,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	8.80
Miller, William C.....	July 21, 1835,	Feb. 18, 1864,	8.50	8.53
Miller, William J.....	Dec. 18, 1834,	Mar. 18, 1864,	.....	8.37
Moore, James.....	Aug. 17, 1830,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	9.55
Mount, Charles E.....	Oct. 20, 1834,	July 13, 1864,	.....	8.20
McAfee, James.....	Dec. 21, 1836,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	7.26
McCanley, Alexander.....	July 30, 1835,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	7.92
McClahan, David M.....	Feb. 8, 1836,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.85
McCloskey, John M.....	Dec. 28, 1830,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.30
McDoid, Alexander.....	Aug. 22, 1830,	Mar. 18, 1864,	.....	8.45
McElroy, Robert.....	July 4, 1835,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.20
McFarlan, Alexander.....	Feb. 7, 1838,	April 22, 1864,	.....	7.30
McGaughey, William A.....	Aug. 12, 1837,	Feb. 10, 1864,	.....	0.00
McGinnis, James.....	Oct. 17, 1837,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.54
McGregor, William J.....	May 4, 1834,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.67	7.67
McLaughlin, John A.....	July 20, 1830,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	0.53
McLeod, Alexander.....	Mar. 19, 1838,	May 11, 1864,	.....	8.30
McLeod, Daniel.....	Aug. 4, 1835,	Jan. 28, 1862,	8.70	8.43
McMunn, Benjamin.....	Sept. 1, 1834,	April 7, 1863,	8.07	8.30
McPherson, Samuel M.....	Nov. 28, 1830,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.80
McTeague, Thomas.....	Aug. 6, 1833,	April 12, 1862,	7.63	7.40
Neill, Frederick C.....	July 26, 1830,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	7.70
Nelly, Conrad.....	Oct. 24, 1830,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	6.00
Nickell, Robert J.....	Mar. 2, 1830,	April 22, 1864,	.....	9.65
Oliver, Henry.....	Nov. 1, 1833,	Mar. 18, 1864,	.....	7.50
Palmer, William.....	June 16, 1833,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	8.02
Paterson, George R.....	Sept. 10, 1835,	Mar. 10, 1864,	8.48	8.85
Peddie, Edward.....	Nov. 18, 1864,	Mar. 10, 1864,	.....	0.10
Phile, Charles.....	Dec. 10, 1830,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	0.20
Pollock, George W.....	June 18, 1835,	Feb. 10, 1864,	.....	0.23
Reed, John B.....	May 14, 1835,	July 13, 1864,	.....	7.00
Reeder, Corneline.....	Jan. 8, 1835,	Mar. 18, 1864,	8.39	8.37
Ramster, Lewis.....	Mar. 21, 1836,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.80
Ross, Thomas.....	Feb. 2, 1830,	Feb. 18, 1864,	.....	8.33
Robottom, John.....	Feb. 11, 1835,	Mar. 18, 1864,	.....	8.36
Rodolph, George W.....	April 13, 1830,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.85
Rodolph, William A.....	Feb. 23, 1830,	Mar. 18, 1864,	7.74	9.40
Sager, John C.....	July 6, 1836,	Mar. 18, 1864,	8.00	8.25
Sanderson, Robert.....	Nov. 3, 1837,	July 13, 1864,	.....	9.40

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Born.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Scott, George.....	Aug. 9, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	6.73	8.11
Scott, William J.	Sept. 16, 1835,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	6.70
Senyard, George.....	Sept. 28, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	7.77	7.30
Shannon, William A.....	Aug. 9, 1855,	Oct. 22, 1862,	7.93	9.45
Sharp, Charles.....	Jan. 6, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.70
Sheehan, Jeremiah	Feb. 8, 1858,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.25
Shetzline, William C.....	May 6, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	7.44	7.60
Shoemaker, John J.....	Feb. 12, 1855,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.33
Silver, William.....	July 13, 1856,	April 22, 1864,	.....	7.23
Skirm, John B	April 12, 1857,	May 11, 1864,	.....	8.63
Smith, Thomas De Y	Nov. 19, 1854,	Feb. 15, 1864,	.....	9.35
Sowers, George F.....	Dec. 19, 1856,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	9.85
Spannagle, John A.....	Sept. 25, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.61
Spear, John N.....	Oct. 28, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.25
Stanton Harry B.....	May 16, 1855,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.37
Stevens, William H.....	Feb. 26, 1852,	Nov. 19, 1860,	6.03	5.02
Stewart, George W.....	Mar. 21, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.69
Salger, James.....	July 31, 1855,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.50
Taylor, James H.....	May 11, 1856,	April 7, 1863,	7.73	9.30
Templo, John.....	Dec. 1, 1855,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	6.55
Thurwanger, Frederick.....	April 11, 1856,	Oct. 22, 1862,	.....	6.33
Turkington, John.....	Sept. 25, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	7.70
Vetter, George.....	Oct. 16, 1857,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.03
Walker, James T.....	July 6, 1854,	Aug. 14, 1862,	6.69	6.65
Walter, John G.....	Dec. 8, 1854,	April 7, 1863,	.....	9.50
Walters, Philip.....	Mar. 26, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.58
Walton, Edward	Feb. 10, 1857,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	9.30
Ward, George D.....	Jan. 28, 1856,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.65
Waterman, Theodore A.....	Mar. 9, 1856,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.11
Wallington, Charles.....	Sept. 26, 1857,	April 22, 1864,	.....	8.92
Westcott, John K.....	Dec. 18, 1854,	Mar. 16, 1864,	.....	6.54
White, Clarence F.....	June 17, 1858,	April 7, 1863,	7.69	8.03
Wills, Jacob	Jan. 8, 1850,	April 7, 1863,	.....	8.43
Wilson, John.....	Nov. 4, 1853,	Oct. 13, 1862,	6.26	8.37
Wilson, William.....	June 2, 1854,	April 22, 1864,	.....	9.73
Wright, William P.....	Sept. 21, 1850,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.69
Wyck, Charles.....	Nov. 15, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	8.32
Ysagers, George O.....	Feb. 24, 1855,	July 13, 1864,	.....	8.61
Young, Mshlou D.....	Jan. 12, 1857,	Mar. 30, 1864,	.....	7.63
Zeller, William H.....	May 31, 1855,	Feb. 16, 1864,	.....	8.50
Zimmerman, George.....	Mar. 13, 1853,	Mar. 14, 1863,	6.14	8.33